



SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1904.

AN INCIDENT mentioned in the local department of yesterday's Gazette should be a sufficient hint to the authorities to use all diligence in affording proper police protection. Twelve negroes, it appears, came here from one of the railroad camps on Thursday and proceeding to a public house conducted by a colored man, where they supposed they would find a member of their race who on Wednesday night shot two men in a saloon, demanded that the assassin be produced in order that he could be lynched. The negroes were armed with stones and sticks, and were evidently bent upon imitating some white people who are champions of mob law. The fact that but one policeman was on duty in the ward at the time suggests the query, What could he have done with the negroes had he been present? Similar scenes are likely to occur at any time now that the environs of the city are swarming with negroes and Italians, most of whom will visit Alexandria early and often while the improvements to railroads are in progress in this neighborhood. These men generally flock to certain places when they enter the city, and occasionally disorder occurs. Robberies, too, have been common of late. While not advocating an increase in the number of policemen nor making any suggestion to the Police Commissioners, as they will doubtless act wisely and to the best of their ability, the fact is apparent that every precaution should be taken to preserve the peace and protect property. The area which officers are supposed to traverse during the time they are on duty is large, and they are expected to exercise due vigilance and do their best as conservators of the peace.

THE DRINK question has been raised in a new form by a paper recently read by Dr. Jones, of the Claybury Lunatic Asylum, the largest in England, on the relations between inebriety and insanity. Of 9,554 patients admitted in 1903 to that asylum 21.7 percent, of the males and 13.1 percent, of the females owe their insanity directly to drink. Dr. Jones, in part, said:

The rich drink for aesthetic reasons to make a good meal a better meal. The poor drink to make a meal. They believe the stimulation mistaken for nutrition and repetition is easier obtained from drink than from a more expensive meal. Bad cooking is responsible for much drunkenness among the poor. If wives knew how to properly cook plain food there would not be so many meals made from drink. Of 116,000 persons now detained in lunatic asylums, 11,000 males and 6,000 females became insane from drink.

If bad cooking is an indirect cause of drinking and insanity this country will soon have to increase its number of asylums, for certain it is that the art of good cooking is rapidly being lost and there are few who seem at all anxious to acquire it.

THE REPUBLICANS of Pennsylvania are among those who most bitterly attack the election methods of the South, but their own are so corrupt that the democrats of that State felt compelled to insert the following plank in their platform adopted in their State convention this week, viz:

We denounce the republican party for its repeated and persistent disregard of its pledges to give the State a fair ballot law, and on behalf of the people of the State we demand the enactment of a ballot law which shall provide for a personal registration of voters in the cities of the State, insure a free, equal, secret ballot, afford the greatest facility for independent voting and make the appointing of overseers and the opening of ballotboxes obligatory when demanded by citizens charging fraud.

The Pennsylvania republicans are the kind of fellows who can see a fly on a barn door but cannot see the door.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES, of Tennessee, yesterday introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to inform the House, at this session, why he had not moved to advance the beef trust cases in the Supreme Court, as "one of recognized public importance," just as the merger case was advanced, and why he has not instituted criminal proceedings against the defendants in the beef trust cases. It also asks what information he has that the beef trust is violating the injunction against it, and what information he has as showing or tending to show that there is another and different beef trust engaged in interstate commerce in violation of the anti-trust law. This resolution will doubtless share the same fate as that of Mr. Hearst, who wished to secure a report concerning the anthracite coal trust, but which was yesterday turned down by the judiciary committee. This is too near election time for the republicans to be crowding the trusts.

The high winds of this week must have made it apparent to the most casual observer that the Potomac river is rapidly becoming shallower and that unless dredging is soon resorted to, and that on an extensive scale, large vessels

will experience difficulty in ascending this far if in fact they will be able to ascend at all. The river at this point is a mile wide, but on Wednesday the water in the channel was hardly three hundred feet across and probably not twenty feet deep. In Washington the large steamers could not get into some of the docks and reports from down the river state that the water was so low at the mouth of some of the creeks that steamers could not enter them. This is a serious condition of affairs and those whose duty it is to look after such matters should do so at once.

MR. GROSVENOR was justly held up to ridicule in the House yesterday by Mr. Kitchin, who stated exactly what Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Grosvenor had said and written of each other when the former was candidate for Vice President four years ago. Mr. Grosvenor has a hide like a rhinoceros, but he winced under the scorching sarcasm of Mr. Kitchin and made a lame explanation by saying that he and Mr. Roosevelt had said and written of each other four years ago what they had a right to say and write at that time, and that Mr. Kitchin was only thrashing over old straw. Mr. Grosvenor is now a cuckoo of cuckoos.

THE PRESIDENT, it is said, has refused to further interfere in the case of the illegal fencing on public lands, and the cattlemen now say that they will fight the case no further. This is very generous on the part of the cattlemen, of course! but it will be remembered that the President, after sending Col. Mosby to Nebraska to protect the public lands against these same cattlemen, recalled him on the demand of Senator Deitch, because he was actually performing his duty. But the Senator is now under a cloud and will not be reelected.

A FULL agreement was reached yesterday on the naval appropriation bill by the conferees of the Senate and House. By this agreement the Senate provision for a naval training station on the great lakes was properly stricken out. In the House on Wednesday this provision was justly opposed by Mr. Rixey, who characterized as ridiculous the proposition to establish a naval training station on the great lakes, in view of the treaty with Great Britain specifically prohibiting the employment of warships on these lakes.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., April 23.

Another session of Congress is in the throes of dissolution and the doctors say that next Thursday will witness the end. The enactment of legislation of varied character might have prolonged its existence; but it was not the intention of the leaders that its career should be a long one. As an act of political expediency it was planned from the very outset that its course should be a short one. Four things there are to which the republican leaders "point with pride": The passage of appropriation bills, kept well within the reduced recourses; the law passed at the extra session putting into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty; the ratification of the Panama canal treaty; and the projection of legislation for the government of the canal zone; and last, the successful forestalling of much legislation which might have proved embarrassing by furnishing unwelcome issues in the national campaign, for in the highest administration circles the belief prevails that less danger lurked in inaction than in unwise action. The programme prepared included only the transaction of the really necessary business of the session, and to that programme the republican leaders clung with great pertinacity. It is due to this policy that the agitation for tariff revision was allowed to rest, as well as other important matters. The democrats of the House have made capital out of this. The debates of the session have found the democrats aggressive and alert, the postoffice scandals furnishing the most fruitful theme. Next to the postoffice scandals, perhaps, the trust question was thoroughly discussed and in the coming campaign it will figure again. In the House much of the time next week will be devoted to the consideration of conference reports on the appropriation bill and other bills upon which final agreement has not yet been reached. A tilt is in prospect when the Williams resolutions are called up for consideration on Monday. These resolutions call on the attorney general for information as to whether he has investigated the anthracite coal trust &c. In the Senate the only appropriation bill yet remaining to be considered is the military academy bill. This, and the reception of conference reports, will occupy the few remaining days of the session. The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill will be presented early in the week. An effort will be made by the republicans to secure action on the confirmation of W. D. Crum, the negro collector of customs at Charleston, S. C. Because of the absence of Senator Tillman, however, it is not likely that this effort can be successful.

William Randolph Hearst, editor, Congressman and candidate for presidential nomination, today followed up his testimony of yesterday before the House Judiciary committee by filing with the Attorney General a formal bill of complaint against the anthracite coal-carrying roads and mining companies alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and praying that the United States take action to restrain further violation. Mr. Hearst goes fully into the history of the alleged combination of the anthracite roads and mining companies, which he states was for the purpose of stifling competition and which had resulted in the increase of the price of coal at tidewater on New York harbor from \$9.12 a ton to \$10.00 a ton.

President Roosevelt this morning signed the bill opening for sale 416,000 acres of land in the Rosebud Indian agency, South Dakota. Senator Gamble and Representatives Burk and Martin, of South Dakota, were present at the time Representative Burk secured the pen used.

The President has selected to be William H. Hunt's successor as Governor of Porto Rico, Beekman Winthrop, who is at present judge of the Court of First Instance in the Philippines. Winthrop is a resident of New York city. He went to the Philippines four years ago as private secretary to Governor Taft, and since that time has steadily risen through trust to one of the most important positions in the insular government.

President Roosevelt has considered the suggestion that he should transfer Secretary Cortelyou to the head of the Post-office Department, whenever Postmaster General Payne may go out, and he may resign sooner than has been expected; but he has come to no conclusion.

When Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans returns to the United States he may find charges against him for his conduct in connection with the trial of Paymaster Harry E. Biscoe, U. S. Navy. The Navy Department has just received the proceedings and finding of the court which tried Mr. Biscoe and it is alleged by the friends of the young officer that the record in the case shows conclusively that Admiral Evans was actuated by personal spite in the matter.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: To be military secretary, with the rank of major general, Brigadier General Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division office of the War Department. To be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general, Col. Wm. P. Hall. To be members of the executive council of Porto Rico, Jose E. Barbosa, Andres Crossa, Herminio Diaz y Nazario, of Porto Rico.

MR. KITCHIN'S SPEECH. Mr. Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, in the House yesterday assailed representative Grosvenor and President Roosevelt. General Grosvenor, he said, had glorified President Roosevelt as the worthy successor of McKinley, forgetting that during McKinley's last campaign, as a contributor to a New York paper in signed articles, he (Grosvenor) had referred to the President, then Governor of New York, "as a brilliant, erratic and curious sort of a man." Mr. Kitchin charged that Mr. Roosevelt, as candidate for Vice-President, was distasteful to Mr. McKinley, and challenged Mr. Grosvenor to deny it, as well as the statement that Mr. Roosevelt, as Vice-President, was humiliated by the friends of McKinley, including General Grosvenor himself. "And yet," he said, "you men sit here and gulp down everything Roosevelt says and not one of you dare raise his hand in memory of William McKinley."

McKinley, said Mr. Kitchin, had a right to think that Roosevelt would be distasteful to him. "Contemplate," he said, the amazing spectacle of any republican in the United States being humiliated by General Grosvenor and contemplate this same man marshaling under his banner the hosts of republicanism, with Grosvenor the chief bugle-blower.

To say that Roosevelt filled McKinley's place, he declared, was a desecration of McKinley's name. It was, he said, a case of "the antithesis taking the place of the mountain, the owl's screech taking the place of the tomb's symphonies, the minnow taking the place of the whale."

The people of the South, he said, knew that 25 years after Appomattox Roosevelt in one of his publications had declared that until out of the dictionary was stricken the word treason Jefferson Davis would be an arch-traitor. That, he said, was a strike at the whole South and the Confederate soldiers. He also referred to another publication of Mr. Roosevelt's in which he is quoted as saying that throughout southern character there ran a streak of coarse and brutal barbarism. He compared "the kind, loving words of McKinley" in an address to Confederate veterans to "the insulting words of Roosevelt." He said that in one of his books President Roosevelt "deliberately teaches and advocates lynching for the stealing of a rag-tail Texas pony." He asked if that book did not have something to do with stimulating "the great people of the North to lawlessness." The people of the South, he said, condemn lynching for all crimes, because the hand of civilization and Christianity had been lifted against it. No man the civilized world over, however, he said, would condone outrages against women, "and yet we don't preach lynching or teach it, but knowing the weakness of human nature mobs cannot be controlled in sparsely settled communities where we cannot get sufficient police force on the spot at once." He believed that every democrat and republican in the country would pause in shame that the President of the United States had scattered books advocating lynch law.

Reading from a speech made by Mr. Roosevelt while Governor of New York, he declared Mr. Roosevelt had characterized the Congress of the United States as a "herd of cattle." Laughter on the democratic side followed. "The humiliating spectacle," he continued, "is that since he has been President of the United States he has treated this republican House as a herd of cattle, and the most humiliating thing about it was that the republicans allowed the President to treat them as cattle and lay down before him in his green pastures." He provoked laughter when he said the President looked upon Congress "as his great ranch," with the republicans as his "round-ups." Speaking deliberately, he declared that any man who had such profound contempt for the legislative branch of the government was unfit to be its executive head and was a dangerous man.

He closed by quoting from "American Ideals," in which Mr. Roosevelt, he alleged, had denounced General Grosvenor by name "as a champion of foul government and dishonest politics." Then turning to General Grosvenor, he declared: "Read that and then read your recent speech defending the President, and tell the House that you feel like 30 cents."

News of the Day.

Charles L. Tucker was yesterday held for the grand jury in Weston, Mass., on the charge of killing Mabel Page.

A lone robber yesterday held up State Senator Michael J. Butler, his bartender and two friends in Butler's saloon, in Chicago, and got \$400 and some jewelry.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the sentence of the lower court sending James R. Howard to prison for life for the murder of Governor Goebel.

Orders have been sent to Lieut. David F. Boyd, United States navy, at New Orleans, to enlist 20 negroes as third-class mess attendants, and to send them to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk. This is the outcome of a report published recently that Lieutenant Boyd informed 20 negroes that no more of their race would be accepted in the United States navy.

Virginia News.

Mrs. William Smith, of Brooke station, Stafford county, died yesterday of paralysis, aged 67 years.

Joseph Bobst, has been appointed postmaster at Norris, Fauquier county, vice Mrs. Fannie A. Wilson, resigned.

Mr. Virgilus Newton, president of the First National Bank of Richmond, is extremely ill at his home in that city, with pneumonia.

Mr. John Addison, of the firm of Addison & Allison, a prominent citizen of Richmond, is extremely ill at St. Luke's Hospital, where he recently underwent an operation.

Gov. Montague in an interview in Richmond yesterday declared that if sent to St. Louis as a delegate he would support Mr. Allen Caperton Braxton, of Staunton, for second place.

John Kimes, an aged citizen of Loudoun county, died Thursday night from pneumonia after a short illness, at the home of William Humphrey, near Paxson. He was sixty years of age.

Frederick Sterhimer, a well-dressed young man, is under arrest in Richmond, charged with having in his possession 200 yards of silk stolen by someone from a car of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The general deficiency appropriation bill occupied the major portion of the Senate's time yesterday, but before it was taken up Mr. Gallinger spoke at some length on the tariff policy of the republican party. While the reading of the deficiency bill was in progress, Mr. Culom delivered a speech on the House Chinese exclusion rider. He expressed the opinion that there should be explicit legislation re-enacting existing exclusion laws, but took a position against the re-annulling portion of the House provision, and entered a motion to strike it out.

The feature of the proceedings in the House was an attack on President Roosevelt by Mr. Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina. As a successor of President McKinley, he compared Mr. Roosevelt with an ant hill taking the place of a mountain. Criticisms of Mr. Roosevelt as a vice presidential candidate by Mr. Grosvenor were quoted by Mr. Kitchin. Mr. Grosvenor admitted the criticisms, but declared that since that time Mr. Roosevelt had grown in his own and in the public's estimation.

A number of conference reports disposed of. The democrats accused the republicans of being in favor of the subsidizing of all favored interest. The ship subsidy bill also was debated. A rebuke to the Senate is planned by the leaders of the House. It is proposed the rivers and harbors bill shall find its death-bed on the Speaker's table, without even being sent into conference. This was the programme yesterday, and, though it may be changed, it probably will be carried out.

Caton and Willard Rivals.

The announcement of Mr. James R. Caton, of Alexandria, that he is a candidate for lieutenant governor, is discussed with much interest among the Virginians at the Capitol. Mr. Caton is well known all over the State, having been a prominent member of the legislature and a leader in the House of Delegates that participated in the revision of the laws under the new constitution. Mr. Caton was born in Fairfax county, now the home of Lieut. Gov. Willard, who is a candidate for governor. Both are popular young men, and accordingly Virginians are watching closely the development of their respective candidacies. As they reside in adjoining counties, it is certain that both cannot be nominated, the practice of democratic conventions in Virginia being to take the nominees for governor and lieutenant governor from different sections of the State. —[Washington Post.]

The Market Georgetown, April 23.—Wheat 90¢ 1/2.

Today's Telegraphic News From Richmond. [Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, April 23.—Governor Montague left this afternoon for Washington where tonight he will deliver an address before a Masonic Lodge. The Governor will return here on Monday.

Fire and Loss of Life.

Newark, N. J., April 23.—Two firemen were killed and twenty injured in an explosion in the factory of the Weiner & Co., saddlery and hardware manufacturers, 87 Mechanic street, this morning. The men who lost their lives were Jacob Blehly and William B. Crane, of Engine Company No. 3, and among those who were badly injured are Captain Theodore Wolf, of Engine Company No. 3, Captain Rensing Renshaw, of Engine Company No. 2, Lieut. Pat. J. Donohue, of Engine Company No. 8, and numerous firemen. The building was a five-story brick, and the explosion is thought to have resulted from a tank of naphtha taking fire. Fire was discovered in the factory shortly before 5 o'clock and an alarm was sent in which was followed almost directly by a second call. Fourteen engines and four trucks responded, and most of the firemen who had answered the second call were massed in front of the building when the explosion occurred. There was nothing to warn the firemen of their danger until the crash came. The roof of the structure went down in while the walls fell outward. The two men who were killed were on the roof of a one-story structure adjoining the Weiner factory when the wall of the big brick structure came down on them apparently in a solid sheet. Chief engineer Robert Kierstead was in front of the building, and he was covered by a mass of wreckage but in some miraculous way he escaped serious injury. He crawled out after the wreckage had been lifted from his body, and took charge of the work of rescue. All the ambulances in the city were sent to the scene, and for more than an hour police reserves and firemen worked in clearing the wreckage away, and taking out the injured men. A third alarm was sent in after the explosion calling out nearly all the firemen in the city. The fire is still burning. The probable loss will be eighty thousand dollars.

Accidents at Fires.

New York, April 23.—In a panic that followed the discovery of a small fire in the cigar factory of Hirschhorn, Mack & Co., at No. 1251 avenue A, this morning, three employees were injured, one of whom seriously. Maria Contana, while getting out of a window on the second floor, fell to the sidewalk, sustaining a fracture of the skull. Luigi Cavalieri and Mary Aria were caught in the crush on the stairs and each sustained contusions about the body. All were removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The damage caused by the fire was trifling.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Four lodgers were injured by burns and jumping early this morning from the roof of a three-story tenement at 11th and Spring Garden streets. A dozen others, several of them slightly burned, were carried out by firemen. The fire marshal says a gasoline explosion caused the fire but the proprietor of the house denies this.

Movement for Popular Government.

Berlin, April 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that the Russian council of ministers, consisting of old conservative statesmen, have demanded a limited form of popular government for Russia. M. De Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, is said to have agreed to their demands to a degree, but to have suggested that a committee be appointed by himself from members of the local Zemstvos or provincial assemblies, to advise the ministry of the Interior regarding questions of internal administration. Twelve members of the council opposed Plehve's scheme, and not sufficiently progressive, and demanded that the committee be elected by popular vote. The majority, however, supported the Minister of the Interior, whose proposal is reported to have received the czar's assent. This innovation, continues the paper, is the first step in the direction of popular representative government and is regarded as a result of the war which may produce further domestic changes.

The Strike in Hungary.

Vienna, April 23.—The government has hit upon a plan which, it is believed, will eventually break the strike of railway workers in Hungary. All the army reservists among the strikers, numbering 11,000 of the 70,000 men out, have been ordered to join the colors and work the trains as soldiers. The strike leaders are endeavoring to persuade the river navigators to join the strike, thus completely trying up all traffic.

Buda-Pesth, April 23.—The striking railway men have decided not to accept the terms dictated by the government, and the authorities will today place 5,000 non-union men in the positions left vacant by the strikers. Rioting is expected and every preparation is being made to resist the strikers to the last.

Reported Losses by Japanese.

London, April 23.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg this evening declare a report is current there that the Japanese suffered heavily while attempting to land near the mouth of the Yalu river. The Japanese are said to have lost 7,000 men. No confirmation of the report has come from the far East, and the story is not believed.

Are You a Dyspeptic?

If you are a dyspeptic you owe it to yourself and your friends to get well. Dyspepsia annoys the dyspeptic's friends because his disease sours his disposition, as well as his stomach. When you take Keweenaw's Cure you cure dyspepsia, indigestion and sour stomach, but this palatable, reconstructive tonic digests and strengthens the whole digestive apparatus, and sweetens the life as well as the stomach. When you take Keweenaw's Cure the food you eat is enjoyed. It is digested, assimilated and its nutrient properties appropriated by the blood and tissues. Health is the result. Sold by all druggists.

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Greene, Willie (2)	Smith, Gus
Grove, W. H.	Smith, Wm
Jackman, Calista T.	Stearns, Frank
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Lafam, Miss Berthe	Willson, John
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Fifty-Eighth Congress.

Washington, April 23. SENATE.

A communication was read from the New York City Chamber of Commerce protesting against the proposed amendments to the Chinese exclusion act, incorporated in a pending appropriation bill. It declares any further restrictive measures would kill all efforts being made to increase American trade in China.

The House bill, declaring tunnels under the Chicago river an obstruction to navigation and ordering their alteration or removal, was passed.

Mr. Cumber, chairman of the committee on pensions, presented a resolution providing for the codification of the pension laws. On objection of Mr. Gorman it went over.

The general deficiency bill was then taken up.

HOUSE.

Speaker Cannon appointed the following committee to represent the House at the formal opening of the St. Louis Exposition: Messrs. Taft, Hemenway, Littaur, Curtin, Van Voorhis, Lovering, Hermann, Hedge, Babcock, Loudenslager, Bartlett, Maynard, Hamlin, Dinsmore and Clayton.

The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was adopted and several public land bills were passed.

The bill creating a commission to study the merchant marine subsidy problem was called up and debated. Mr. Hepburn referred to the denunciation of President Roosevelt by Representative Claude Kitchin in the House late yesterday. Mr. Kitchin's "denunciation of the executive of the greatest nation of the world," he said, "was bitter and even criminal."

Having replied to Mr. Kitchin's attack upon the President, Mr. Hepburn then turned to the charges made against himself by Champ Clark, grossly exaggerating the figures on the output of pig iron to support his contentions that protective tariff spells "prosperity."

Mr. Clark attempted to interrupt with a question about the price of steel rails.

Mr. Hepburn—"The gentleman can't run any of his speech in mine."

Mr. Clark—"It would help it," and the mirth of the House was in evidence again.

The democrats, he declared, were "insolent and vile" in their attempts to use President McKinley's last speech at Buffalo as a document to support their tariff contentions.

In a brief speech Mr. Kitchin replied to the attack of